N every community many persons who have funds to invest or property to manage, sell and reinvest need the advice and assistance of others. To invest wisely and profitably requires business experience and familiarity with the values of property and with the various channels of investment.

Some have estates to be freed from incumbrances or to be distributed by assignments or otherwise among creditors. Some have estates to be finally administered upon and distributed among beirs or special beneficiaries, or to be held in trust for certain specified purposes. Others have incomes to be collected and safely kept at interest until needed. Others desire to provide from their present means or income for the future requirements of their relatives and dependents. For all such things a trust company is required.

## THE INDIANA TRUST CO

OFFICE-23 S. Meridian.

Capital, - \$1,000,000

#### COMMERCIAL RECORD

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.)

Canned Goods. Peaches—Standard 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3-pound seconds, \$1.50@1.65; 3-pound pie, \$1.15 @1.20; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10 @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes, \$1.05

Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 6½c per lb; common mixed, 6½c; G. A. R. mixed, 7½c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 7½c. Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 18c; English walnuts, 15c; Brazil nuts, 12c peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 14c. Dried Fruits.

Figs-Layer, 14@15c per 1b. Peaches-Common sun-dried, 8@10c per California, 14@15c; California fancy, 15

Apricots-Evaporated, 16@18c. Prunes-California, 7@12c per 1b.

Currants—31/204c per lb.
Raisins—Loose Muscatel, \$1.10@1.25 per box; London layer, \$1.25@1.35 per box; Valencia, 8@8%c per lb; layer, 9@10c. Conl and Coke.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50c below above quotations.

Coke—Connellsville, \$3.75 per load; crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load. Drags.

Alcohol, \$2.17@2.30; asafetida, 40c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 60@65c; cochineal, 50@55c; enioroform, 60966c; copperas, bris, 85c4\$1; cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Caiab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.30; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gai, \$1.28@1.30; oil, beragmot, per lb. \$3.25; opium, \$2.40; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 3549 40c; balsam copaiba, 60\( \mathref{g}\_65c; \) soap, castile, Fr., 12\( \mathref{g}\_16c; \) soda bicarb., 42\( \mathref{g}\_6c; \) saits, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 36@40c; glycerine, 14@20c; iodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potas-40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid.

Olis-Linseed, 55@58c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating. 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils-Winter strained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra.

Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L, 6c; Berkeley, No. 60, 8c; Cabot, 6½c; Capital, 6½c; Cumberland, 6¾c; Dwight Anchor, 7¾c; Fruit of Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 7c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 6½c; Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 6½c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 7½c. Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 7½c; Peabody, 6½c; Pride of the West, 11½c; Quinebaugh, 6½c; Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, 6½c Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell, 10-4, 20c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 20½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 22½c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5½c; Boott C, 4¾c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7½c; Carilsle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 4¾c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 4½c; Lockwood B, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5½c; Pepperell E, 6¼c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell, 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 20½c.

Prints—Allen dress stlyes, 4¾c; Allen's staples, 4¾c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold LLC,

54c; American indigo, 44c; Arnold LLC, 74c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 44c; Hamilton fancy, 5c; Manchester fancy, 5c; Merrimac fancy, 5c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Pacific robes, 5½c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 5½c; Simpson Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 51/2c; Simpson's mourn-

ings, 51/2c.
Ginghams—Amoskeng staples, 5c; Amoskeng Persian Dress, 61/2c; Bates Warwick Dress, 61/2c; Johnson BF Francis, 81/2c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 61/2c; Carrolton, 4%c; Renfrew Dress, 616c; Whittenton Heather, 61/2c; Calcutta Dress styles,

Kldfinished Cambrics-Edwards, 4c; Warren, 34c; Slater, 34c; Genesee, 34c.
Tickings-Amoskeag, ACA, 12c; Conestoga, BF, 13c; Cordis, 140, 12½c; Cordis, FT, 12½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, Cambridge, 13c; Kimono, Fancy, 17c; Leney Methuen, AA, 12c; Oakland. 6e: Portsmouth, 11c: Susquehanna, Shetucket, SW, 7/2c; Shetucket F. 8c; Swift River, 51/2c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$12.50; American, \$12.50; Franklinville, \$15.50; Harmony, \$12.50;

Stark, \$17.50. Straight grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.75@3; patent flour, \$3.25@3.75; low grades,

Sugars-Hard sugars, 4% @5%c; confec-

tioners' A, 4%44%c; soft A, 4%44%c; extra C, 4%44%c; yellow C, 3.8143.94c; dark yel Coffee-Good, 201/2@21c; prime, 22@23c strictly prime, 24@26c; fancy green and yellow, 25@27c; ordinary Java, 25@30c; old government Java, 32@33c; roasted, 1-pound

раскадев, 224с. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime. 30@40c; choice, 40@45c; Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@ soc per pound. Rice-Louisiana, 41/2051/20; Carolina, 4%/0 6 c. Honey-New York stock, 1-pound sections, 160 lsc per ib. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.10@2.20 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10; limas,

California, 5c per lb. Salt-In car lots, 20@35c; small lots, \$1@ Snot-\$1.15@1.20 per bag for drop. Lead-61-07c for pressed bars. Wooden Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.80; No. 5, \$3.50. Twine-Hemp. 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c;

flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, Flour Sacks (paper)-Plain, 1-32 bri, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl. \$5; % brl. \$8; ½ brl. \$15; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl. per 1,000, \$4.25; \$6.50; \( \frac{1}{6}\), \$10; \( \frac{1}{2}\), \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$3.75; \( \frac{1}{6}\), \$14.50; \( \frac{1}{6}\). \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$6.50@7; No. 2 tubs, \$5.5026; No. 3 tubs, \$4.5025; 3-hoop pails, \$1.6021.65; 2-hoop pails, \$1.3521.40; double washboards, \$2.2522.75; common washboards, \$1.5021.85; clothes pins, 50285c

per box. Iron and Steel. Bar fron, 1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 234@ 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow slabs, 3c; American cast steel, &c; tire steel, 23 @3c; spring

steel, 414@5c. Leather. Leather-Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sole, 227028c; harness, 26@38c; skirting, 31@32c single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz., \$60 695; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip, 85@75c; French klp. 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 85c@\$1: French calfakins, \$1@1.80. Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, \$1.25; wire nails, \$1.25 rates; horseshoes, per keg. \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Canteloupes-Florida, \$3.50 per large crate.

Currants-\$606.50 per stand; \$202.25 per Oranges-Messinas, 100 to a box, \$2.

Gooseberries-\$1.59 per 16-quart crate. Peaches-\$1.25 California crates; apricots, \$1.25 per package. String Beans-Mobile round bean, 75c@31; flat, 75c@\$1; wax beans, 75c@\$1 per bu. New Peas-50c per bu. Cabbage-Early York, 75cft\$1 per bri. Watermelons-\$150/25 per 100 Sweet Potatoes-New, \$3,50@3.75 per brl.

Florida Pineapples-Medium, \$1 per doz; extra size, \$2. Cucumpers-25c per doz.

Bananas-\$1,25@1.75 per bunch, according to size and quality. Cheese-New York full cream, 12@14c skims, 547e per fb. Onions-\$2.7543 per brl; Bermuda onions, \$2,25@2,50 per bu crate.

Blackberries-\$202.50 per 24-quart crate. Red Raspberries-\$1.50@1.75, home grown, for 24-pint crate. Black Raspberries-\$2.25@2.50 per crate of Tomatoes-75@\$1 for four-basket crates,

New Irish Potatoes-\$2,25@2.50 per brl.

or 40@50c per one-third bu. Lemons-\$405 per box; fancy, \$5.50 per Applies-35@50c per one-third bu box.

Provisions. Bacon-Clear-sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 8½6684c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 8½68%c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 9c; bellies, 25 lbs average, 8½c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 8½68%c; 12 to 15 lbs average, 9½c; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 8½@8½c; 12 to 20 lbs average, 8½@8¾c; 9 to 10 lbs average, 8¾@9c. Shoulders—English cured, 12 lbs average,

84c; 16 lbs average, 8½c.

Hams-Sugar cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 11¼@11½c; 15 lbs average, 12c;

12½ lbs average, 12½c; 10 lbs average, 13c; block hams, 12¼@12½c; all first brands; seconds, ½c less, cured 10 to 12 California Hams-Sugar cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 9c; boneless hams, sugar

Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per brl, 200 lbs. \$14@15.50; rump pork, \$12.50@13.50. Breakfast Bacon-Clear firsts, 121/2@13c; Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 84684c; pure lard, 7% asc; cotton oleo, 6%c.

Seeds. Clover—Choice recleaned, 60-lb, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.75@6; English, choice, \$5.75; prime, \$5.75@6; Alsike, choice, \$8.25@8.75; Alfalfa, choice, \$5.35@5.55. Timothy, 45-lb bu, choice, \$2@2.15; strictly prime, \$2@2.10. Blue grass, fancy, 14-lb, \$1.15@1.30; extra clean, 85@90c. Orchard grass, extra, \$1.65@1.75. Red top, choice, 55@65c; extra clean, 38@40c, English bluegrass, 24-lb bu, \$2.75@2.85.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75@7; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$8.50@ 9; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x28, \$11.50@12; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c. Iron-27 B iron, 3c; C iron, 4c; galvanized, 70 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6@61/2c. Copper bottoms, 20c. Planished copper, 24c. Solder, 15@16c.

New York Live Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 4.-Beeves-Receipts, 3,576 and 160 carloads on sale. Slaughterers took the view that the strike would not last beyond this week, which was also, in a measure, the position of sellers. This caused the market to react 50c per 100 pounds from Monday's advance. Over 50 cars were held for an expected increase in the demand on Friday; good stillers sold at \$5.25@5.40; good to prime corn-fed and grass-fed native steers at \$5.6005.75; medium to fair native steers at \$5.25@5.50; inferior to ordinary native sceers at \$4.50@5; common native steers at \$4.10@4.40; bulls, \$2.50@3.75; dry cows, \$2.25@3.50. European

6120712c per pound. Exports to-day, 700 Calves-Receipts, 2,573. The market was very active and 12634c higher; veals, poor to prime. \$4.5064.75; poor to prime butter-milk calves, \$2.871463.50. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 12,834 and 47 carloads on sale. Sheep were very strong and fully 1/4c higher. Lambs weak and 1/4/2/2c lower. Sheep, poor to prime, \$3 @4.75; choice, \$5; lambs, very common to choice, \$4.25@€.25. Hogs-Receipts, 6,120. The market was

cables quote American steers at 9610 per

pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at

strong; inferior to choice quoted at \$5.4000

ı	Indianapolis Horse and Mule Market. Horses-
ı	Heavy draft, good to extra 365@100 Drivers, good to extra 80@125
١	Saddlers, good to extra 60'a100
ı	Streeters, good to extra
	Southern horses and mares
١	14 hands, 4 to 7 years old
١	15 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old 65@ 75 15 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old 50@ 60
l	1012 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old 907100
	151/2 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old 65@ 90 to 161/2 hands, good to extra. 4 to
ı	7 years old100@130

"THERE'S A DOG BEHIND IT." Mr. Gorman Was a Shrewd Politician Twenty Years Ago. Washington Post.

Mr. Gorman as a member of the Senate is noted for steering clear of crank legislation whose full bearing and ultimate effect has either not been tested or canbe clearly foreseen. Mr. Gorman watches the progress of such legislation with a critical eye and rarely commits himself by even so much as opening his Some dubious legislation was under dis-

cussion not long ago. In the gallery sat

two well-to-do Maryland farmers, who

their eyes fixed attentively on their

Senator. Mr. Allen was making a speech; and as is his custom at times, Mr. Gorman was watching from his seat on the floor the faces of the correspondents in the press gallery, apparently to see what impression the speech was making.
"Arthur Gorman," said one of the Marylanders in the gallery, "is going to be mighty careful how he votes on this bill He is afraid there may be a dog behind it which might bite him some day. I'll tell you what I mean by the dog business. Way back in the seventies Gorman was member of the Maryland Legislature. He was looked upon by the people of my county, as well as others, as being a mighty keen politician, and consequently his advice and help were always sought on important bills. That being the case, the member from Montgomery county went to Gorman one day and asked him to help put through a dog bill, which was, in substance, a bill to allow only fox nunters who had thoroughbred hounds to hunt in the county. It just put all our yellow curs, black and tan fices and terriers out of the race. Gorman looked ever the bill very carefully and slowly folded it up and handed it back to the Montgomery member saying: Be careful, there is a dog behind that bill that might bite you some day Sure enough, when the next election rolled around to elect members to the Legislature

stay at home. "Since that time, when we refer to Gorman's wariness on new legislation, we think of this dog story."

the author of the dog bill was elected to

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Popular Errors as to What It Does and Does Not Contain. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is astonishing how certain mistakes and

misconceptions perpetuate themselves.

have heard the statement made hundreds of times, without exaggeration, "the Declaration of Independence declares that all men were created free and equal." No doubt ant expression will be used in multitudes of with of July orations this year, as it has een used in past celebrations. Of course, the Declaration of Independence does not make any such foolish statement. "We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal." etc., etc. Equal in brains, body, morals, genius? Certainly not. Nothing could have been further from the mind of Jefferson. Equal before the law. Equal in all that pertains to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It used to be a "fad" with a certain type of writers to speak of this declaration as a mass of "glittering generalities." It is the grandest political utterance that ever came from the pen of man: and should be, as Buckle says, written in letters of gold in the nursery of every king. It prophesies the ideal commonwealth, in which every partial privilege will be swept away, and government be the simple power that protects and preserves the equal rights I do not say that government will not. be unwise or impolitic to do now. I think I am enough of a Socialist to believe that

and equal opportunity of all its citizens. in the future, do many things which it may if a government can run a postoffice it may run a telegraph line or a railroad system. I wouldn't like to increase the power of such men as form the New York police force, and till such men are driven permanently from politics political action should be confined within the very narrowest limits. But some time in the future governments will be vast instruments of co-operation. Not interfering with the true and wholesome doctrine of individualism, not

pendence, "each for all and all for each." Personal Animosity to Pullman.

putting men into mental uniforms, as too

many socialistic schemes would do, but

substituting for the selfish independence

that prevails the larger truth of inter de-

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The prospects of the Pullman employes, like those of thousands upon thousands of other workers now suffering from a stoppage of production, depend upon the revival of business. They cannot be taken back to work until there is work for them to go back to, and such disturbances as the railroad strikes only aggravate the industrial distress and delay the coming of better times. All these considerations are so commonplace that the boycott could hardly have been laid save for some special animosity against Mr. Pullman, and it is not difficult to see how one arose. He has been much too patronizing. His model town of Pullman has been a benevolent despotism such as seems very pretty when idealized in a book like Bellamy's "Looking Backward," but which is intolerable in real life. If his relations to his employes had been simply those of any other employer, it would have been impossible to get up all this excitement over the shut down of his JULY MAGAZINES.

The July Forum has a group of carefullyprepared and thoughtful papers on educational topics. President G. S. Hall, of Clark University, regards research as the vital spirit of teaching. "Research." he says, "emancipates the mind from error and superstition, makes one no longer content with second-hand knowledge, and transfigures work so that men come to love nothing so well as difficulties to be overcome. It gets the mind into independent action, so that men become authorities and not echoes." Thomas Davidson discusses "The Ideal Training of an American Boy," and incidentally touches upon some weak spots in our school system. As to attending college he says: "Most boys who find themselves in a position to do so will go to col-lege about the age of eighteen. No will they be wrong in doing so, for, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of our colleges; their want of definite unitary aim and ideal; their half-mediaeval, half-professional curricula; the dry, uninspiring formalism and useless erudition of much of the teaching; the easy philistinism or dreary pessimism of many of the older teachers; the pert, callow Germanism of many of the younger ones; the boyishness of many of the students; their smug foppishness and stupid devotion to half-brutal games and half-silly girls-notwithstanding all this and much more, there are elements in college life which the youth who aims at free manhood cannot afford to overlook." In the third paper Prof. Martha F. Crow asks the question: "Will the Coeducated Coeducate Their Children?" and answers it in the affirmative. The subject of religious intolerance is considered by F. R. Coudert in a paper on "The American Protective Association," and by Prof. J. B. McMaster on "The Riotous Career of the Know-nothings." Theodore Roosevelt writes of "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics," and sums up by saying that men with a high ideal must not swerve from their devotion to it-must work for decent politics; "they must actually do things, and not merely confine themselves to criticising those who do them." Other papers are: "Carlyle's Place in Literature," "The Money That Would Rule the World," "The Government's Failure as a Builder" and "The Stage as a Career."

The July Century opens with a brief sketch by T. B. Aldrich of the late Thomas W. Parsons, of Boston. A striking portrait of Mr. Parsons forms the frontispiece. Two papers descriptive of the Sorrento peninsula and points of interest along its coast are well illustrated by Harry Fenn. Mr. Marion Crawford, author of one of the articles, writes himself down something of a snob in his ridicule and indiscriminate condemnation of the army of tourists who overrun the beaten track laid out by the guide books and Cook's itinerary. Is not Mr. Crawford, too, a tourist when he travels over the same ground, and if because by long residence in Italy he has learned the byways why should he assume a lofty superiority over others who are content or perhaps forced to be satisfied with more limited sightseeing? A study of Franz Schubert's music is from the pen of Antonin Dvorak. Albert F. Matthews describes "The Evolution of a Battleship." and takes the Indiana as an illustration and culmination of the national idea of what a naval ves-sel should be. He enters into a detailed but not technical description of the construction of the Indiana. A study of the Senate as a feature of our form of government is by Charles Dudley Warner, Albert Shaw tells what German cities do for their citizens in the way of sanitation, lighting, street cleaning, etc. John C. Van Dyke writes about painting at the fair, with illustrations showing some of the most noted pictures on exhibition there. John C. Carpenter tells how the "Star-spangled Banner" was written and something about its author. Two writers tell the history of "Fliegende Blatter," the German comic paper. Other papers are 'Superstitions of the Sea" and "Celebrating the Fourth in Antwerp." Several clever short stories are features of the number and the first installments of two serials are given—one, "Love in Idleness," by Marion Crawford, the other, "A Bache-lor Maid," by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

In the Atlantic Mrs. Deland's very painful story of "Philip and His Wife" reaches a crisis and points to coming chapters even more painful than those which have gone before. It is a story of wedded unhappiness with complications involving the misery of innocent outsiders, but the moral of the tale is not easy to discover. Mrs. Deland ought to be free from the desire to follow the fashion of dissecting the least pleasing traits of human nature for the mere pleasure of showing her fellow beings at their worst, but if it is not this there is no other apparent reason for exhibiting so much marital unhappiness, which was the inevitable outgrowth of dissimilarity of character-an inability to harmonize which was not and could not have been discovered by the persons most con-cerned until married life brought the jarring traits into prominence. An interesting contribution to the current literature of municipal government is a study of the relations of the mayor of the city and the gradual evolution of the powers of this officer. The writer is Harvey N. Shepard.
A short story by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, one by Lafcadio Hearn and an essay by Agnes Repolier are among the features of the number.

In the July Review of Reviews is the report of an interview with Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which several questions relating to labor are touched upon. Mr. Gompers thinks that while strikes are unfortunate and to be regretted, "they are a part of the existing industrial order and serve their purpose. They should not be indulged in without great caution, but sometimes they are necessary, and their general result is beneficial upon the whole." He also expresses the opinion that "although this year's coal strike is not to be terminated upon principles as sweeping in their application as one could desire. I wish to say emphatically that I regard this great strike, in spite of its numerous unfortunate incidents, as an essentially fortunate not only for the cause of organized labor, but also for the general economic and industrial interests of the United States.' He is in favor of arbitration, but not of compulsory arbitration. Albert Shaw has a sketch of Congressman Allen, the Nebraska Populist, with some of that gentleman's peculiar views incorporated therein. T. Stead has a study of Coxeyism. which shows how the subject appears to an observer at long range.

The North American Review for July gives ex-Speaker Reed its first pages for an article criticising the Cleveland regime, which he uses with his usual effect. Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an article entitled "Problems and Perils of British Politics," shows that the House of Lords is the safety of the British people, but that it would be better constituted like the United States Senate. One of the most noticeable articles is that of the President of the American Protective Union, in which he attempts, with considerable success, to show from the utterances of high ecclesiastics in the Roman Gatholic Church that its members owe it allegiance over every civil govern-In connection with the recent astounding developments of the investigation of Tammany, the article of Superintendent Byrnes, of the New York police, entitled, "How to Protect a City from Crime." is out of place, now that it is evident that the police were used to shield many crimes and all vice. The Review is published at No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York, at %5 per year.

The Cosmopolitan for July opens with a study of beauty, by M. E. W. Sherwood, with illustrations from portraits of famous women. "Training a Butterfly" is the title of a quaint little sketch by Mrs. P. M. Goulee, "An Unconquered People" is the phrase used by Elizabeth T.

Story to designate the Basques of southern France, of whom she writes in a very sympathetic way. Under the title of "Antarctica," Gen. A. W. Greely gives a brief account of the explorations made in that almost unknown region, and of the discoveries made. Some remeniscenses of Louis Kossuth are contributed by Madam Adam. Installments of Howells's Altrurian papers, Valdes's novel, "The Origin of Thought," and several short stories, book reviews and a scientific department showing the progress of science make up the number. The continually improving quality of this magazine proves that a decrease in price is not necessarily followed by deter-

In Demorest for July a number of wellknown men, including Dr. Parkhurst, Bill Nye, Anthony Comstock and George Francis Train, give their views as to the sort of men who make the best husbands, Read-Ing between the lines it is evident that each writer considers himself about the right kind of material for the model husband. "How to Play the Violin Without a Master." is another feature of the number. In addition are chapters on fashion, sanitation, "society, fads," and other matter of domestic interest. New York.

Hot Weather Drinks.

Some people fancy that a first-class summer drink requires ice or a fountain, but

many that are as good as one pays 5 cents or more per glass for can be easily made at home. Cream soda is delicious made as

follows: Put a quart of water and a pound of loaf sugar over the fire and warm gradually; add a pint of cream, one-fourth ounce of tartaric acid, one-fifth ounce extract of vanilla, and just bring to a boil. Bottle and keep in a cool place. When a drink is wanted put three or four teaspoonfuls of the liquid, with a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, in a glass of water and drink while foaming.

Put together a quart of water, a pound of sugar, a tenspoonful essence of lemon, whites of two eggs beaten with a half teaspoonful of soda and boil to a syrup. Divide into equal parts; to one half add threequarters of an ounce of tartaric acid; to the other half add one ounce carbonate of soda. To prepare a drink put a teaspoonful of each in two-thirds of a glass of water and drink quickly.

Sarsaparilla mead is another cool and healthful drink. Boil a quarter of a pound of Spanish sarsaparilla in water for five hours; keep enough water on it so that when it is strained off there will be a quart of the liquid; after straining add to this a quart of liquid of sarsaparilla, four pounds of granulated sugar and two ounces of tartaric acid. Allow a wineglassful of this preparation and half a teaspoonful of soda to half a pint of water. These drinks are refreshing and dainty, and will be gratefully accepted by callers on hot summer evenings, as well as by the

#### PERTINENT TOPICS.

players at croquet or tennis parties.

A good baker: "We are giving a twentytwo-ounce loaf for 5 cents now, against a seventeen-ounce loaf when flour was higher. Many bakers are giving a much better loaf. We put sugar, milk and butter into our bread to make it like home-made, whereas we once used but the raising material. Then, the flour is by no means all the cost. The best bakers put a great deal more work into the manipulation of bread. Then it costs as much labor and as much material to turn a \$3 barrel of flour into bread as a \$6 barrel. in seasons like the present, when flour is cheap and times are such as cause people to save, they bake much more bread. The bakers are not selling much more than half as much bread and other bakery goods to the same number of people as they did two years ago. Now they can get a bag of flour for a quarter or a half dollar and save in the making. When flour was high we used to give a loaf weighing sixteen or eighteen ounces for 10 cents. The poor could get 10 cents, but a quarter of a barrel of flour was beyond their reach, so they bought all their bread. There is a great deal of talk about the relative purity of baking powders, and municipal health boards often make tests, but why does it not occur to them to examine many of the excessively white flour breads which are made of very cheap flour whitened by alum? The alum in any baking powder is hardly noticeable when compared with that which an analysis will disclose in large quantities of the whitest

bread sold in every city.' An old engineer: "The railroad men are between two fires. Few would have struck, but a few bold spirits who can talk lead, and the members of an association like the A. R. U. find it difficult to hold back when asked to join it. Yes, the A. R. U. was undoubtedly designed by its leaders to overshadow and break up the old unions, such as the engineers, to which it is an honor to belong, and which has done so much to give engineers the reputation they enjoy. In nearly thirty years in the railway service I have rarely found the officers of roads unreasonable men. Most of them have served in subordinate capacities, and know. No, a large majority of the men are not for this strike. Three-fourths were against it, but once ordered, many men yield to the persuasions and appeals of the hour, while others yield to threats. The worst is that railroad men are charged with the mobs. In the gatherings at the station I saw no noisy strikers, the loud talk coming from

A housekeeper: "Why do not the newspapers assail the bakers for not giving their customers larger loaves, now that wheat is so cheap? Will print what I say over my name? I won't say anything, then; but the bakers seem not to know that flour is \$3 and not \$6 a barrel, and that the loaf now should be nearly twice as large as when it was \$6 a barrel. If I were an editor I would make the bakers know the difference between the size of loaves of bread when flour is \$3 and when it was

A lumber dealer: "We have six carloads of lumber between here and Michigan, ordered for a special use and wanted now. It is tied up. When it gets here it may not be wanted, and we shall have six carloads of special lumber to carry in our yards and eventually lose on. But, as an old soldier, I don't care so much about that as I do to read of Chicago mobs howling defi-ance to the officers of the federal govern-

Officer at Statehouse: "Did you see that man in here just now? He is openly peddling lottery tickets, and yet the police do not arrest him. Cannot tell if the Statehouse is a fertile field. He is often here. Yes, there is a State law against selling lottery tickets, but State laws are not enforced in the Statehouse-except the laws which specify the fees of the Attorney

A Lake Erie & Western official: "We shall have no use for any man who deserts us now on any pretext. We much prefer our old men, for they are a good force, but when they leave us, who pay their wages, and compel us to suffer heavy loss to please Mr. Debs, who never paid them a cent, they must look to him for employment."

A seedsman: "I have two hundred dollars' worth of seed on the road somewhere which I sold for delivery next week. If I can't get it then my customers will not take it, and I shall be forced to carry it over. That is what the strike has done

Board of Trade member: "If we had the elevated tracks now the mob could be kept off them by a few policemen at the stairways. I begin to be in favor of the scheme. Mr. Fortune has left the best argument in favor of his last scheme out of his pamph-

Meters for Natural Gas. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have read an article in Tuesday's paper wherein the Consumers' Gas Trust went before the City Council and advocated the use of meter measurement for natural gas, the consumer to pay for the meter-as a point of economy in the use of gas. That is all right as far as it goes, but if economy is, to be practiced it must be done somewhere else than in Indianapolis. The writer has seen in the gas belt places where parties run engines and pumps from the gas pressure alone and allow the exhaust from the same to pass into the open air and go to waste. An enormous amount of gas is taken away from Indiana's gas fields to supply other cities. All believe in economy, but it is no use to economize so that others may get the benefit, while they do not practice saving. Prices are quoted for other cities showing that they pay more than Indianapolis for gas, but it must be remembered they are further away from the gas fields, consequently it costs more to reach them. By adopting the meter system here gas might be saved for the Trust company and enable it to take in more subscribers, and of course yield a greater revenue, but when very cold weather comes it cannot supply those it now has. No one worked harder than the writer to establish the Trust company, and I got gas from them for awhile, but the Trust soon found that private consumers paid better than manufacturers, and of course my gas was shut off whenever cold weather came on. Then I had to switch off to another company, with the same results. Every year my gas bill was more and more; in fact, my gas bills were run up from \$600 a year to \$1,800, and I do not know what the end would have been had not a few manufacturers clubbed together and put in a pipe line, which furhishes plenty of gas and to spare, and manufacturers are not troubled by a corps of inspectors coming around watching their movements BENJ. F. HETHERINGTON. Indianapelis, July 4.

The People's Jubilee. Written July 4, 1864. Day of a nation's jubilee,

I would not hush your bells. Though, echoed by the restless sea, A tone of sorrow swells, And in your joyous strain there be The mournfulest of knells. C flag, throw out your colors wide!

On soft winds rise and fall! What matters it that by your side, Dust-stained and rent with ball. We see the flag for which they died-The boys who were our all? O wild wind, sing your softest strain,

A few sad hearts shall walk in pain,

Be still, O moaning sea!

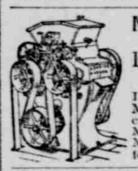
But the nation shall be free. And not in vain, oh, not in vain, The People's Jubilee. -The Silver Cross.

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